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MONTHLY ICE CHARTS : WESTERN NORTH ATLANTIC

LATITUDE 37° N TO 53° N, LONGITUDE 35° W TO 72° W

PREPARED IN THE MARINE BRANCH, METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, AIR MINISTRY, LONDON

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Seas. Western North Atlantic

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MONTHLY ICE CHARTS, WESTERN NORTH ATLANTIC

Latitude 37°N. to 53°N., Longitude 35°W. to 72°W.

Introduction

The ice limits shown on the charts in this Atlas are obtained from all available sources.

The solid line shows the probable mean limit of pack-ice from 1920-1939, while the pecked line shows the extreme limit of pack-ice, i.e., the limit beyond which pack-ice has only been reported on rare occasions during the period 1920-1943.

The line of joined triangles shows the probable mean limit of bergs from 1920-1939, while the line of separate triangles shows the extreme limit of bergs, i.e., the limit beyond which bergs or growlers have only been reported on rare occasions during the period 1920-1943.

The information upon which these charts are chiefly based is from records kept by the International Ice Patrol and from reports received from ships traversing the Trans-Atlantic routes. In those months when the Strait of Belle Isle is closed to navigation, little shipping navigates the northern routes and in this area, the extreme limits of ice, which are estimated, are shown by a dotted line.

PACK-ICE

As the pack-ice drifts down the Labrador coast, part of it blocks the Strait of Belle Isle, while the remainder drifts down the east coast of Newfoundland towards the Great bank. The strait is usually closed to navigation from early December to the beginning of June.

This pack-ice, drifting southward, usually reaches the Great bank in January. It is found farthest south in March when it may reach south of the Tail.

Navigation within the Gulf of St. Lawrence is usually suspended from the beginning of December to the end of April. Cabot strait is never frozen over completely, but vessels not specially built to encounter ice cannot navigate it safely between January and April. During these months scattered floes drift out of the strait, turning southward along the Nova Scotian coast, and may reach as far as Cape Sable between January and March.

BERGS

With the break up of the ice in Davis strait and Baffin bay in the spring, large numbers of bergs are released and drift down the Labrador and Newfoundland coasts to the Tail of the bank, where they disintegrate under the influence of the Gulf Stream.

Some bergs ground on the northern part of the Great bank, where owing to the coldness of the water they are preserved throughout the season. Other bergs drifting inshore down the Newfoundland coast, round Cape Race and, keeping in the deep water of the "Gully," may reach as far west as Placentia bay.

Bergs normally arrive on the Great bank in March. They are at a maximum during April, May and June and at a minimum during November, December and January.

Descriptive terms and reporting of Ice

The following descriptive terms and style of report should be used when reporting ice :—

Code Figure.	Descriptive Terms.
(1)	HEAVY POLAR ICE. Mainly floes of great thickness and extent, perhaps heavily hummocked but frequently reduced to a more or less even surface—extremely heavy pack-ice through which the most powerful ice-breakers cannot penetrate unless large leads (or lanes) of open water occur between the floes.
(2)	PACK-ICE (other than (1)). Smaller and lighter floes than the above, almost always of varying sizes ; the surface may be either hummocked or level. This type of ice can be penetrated by ice-breakers, and small wooden vessels can also work their way through as opportunity offers. If the amount of sea covered is less than 6/10, navigation by normally built ocean-going merchant ships is possible, but there is always a chance that a wind will close the floes together and cause the ship to be, at any rate temporarily, beset. Pack-ice is said to be “ open ” when the floes, though near each other, do not generally touch ; and “ close ” when they are for the most part in contact and navigation becomes difficult except for suitable vessels.
(3)	BRASH-ICE. Small pieces of ice less than 6 feet across, both new and decaying ; and all other ice in a waterlogged state and appearing of darker tone.
(4)	FAST-ICE. Ice along and fixed to the shore.
(5)	ICEBERGS. Irregularly shaped blocks of ice protruding 15 feet or more above the surface of the sea.
(6)	PACK and BRASH-ICE.
(7)	PACK-ICE with occasional ICEBERGS.
(8)	PACK-ICE and FAST-ICE.

STYLE OF REPORT.

The report should consist of a four-figure group, wherein

- (i) The first figure indicates the amount of the sea covered with ice expressed in tenths,
- (ii) the second figure is the “ descriptive term ” as given above,
- (iii) the third figure indicates the size of the floes according to the following table :

Code Figure.	Meaning.
1	Less than 6 feet—brash ice.
2	6–60 feet—small floes.
3	60–600 feet—medium floes.
4	600 feet to 1 mile—large floes.
5	Any floes larger than 1 mile—very large floes.
(iv)	The fourth figure gives an indication as to what extent the ice appears to be navigable according to the following code :
Code Figure.	Meaning.
1	Clear leads or lanes or sufficient open water to enable vessels up to and including destroyers (under 350 feet) to navigate in good visibility with little risk of hitting ice floes.
2	Large stretches of open water (not less than 500 yards in width) within a radius of about 5 miles.
3	Insufficient open water to enable even small ships to avoid all floes.
4	Ice more or less evenly distributed. Few if any stretches of open water (not less than 500 yards in width) within sight.
5	No estimate made of navigational possibilities.

Example :—

- (a) A report 6233 indicates that 6/10 of the sea is covered with pack-ice, consisting of floes between 60 and 600 ft. in size ; there is insufficient open water to enable even small ships to avoid all floes.
- (b) A report 4322 indicates that 4/10 of the sea is covered with brash-ice (ice in a waterlogged state, etc.) consisting of floes between 6 and 60 ft. in size ; there are large stretches of open water (not less than 500 yards in width), within a radius of about 5 miles.
- (c) A report 0502 indicates that one or more icebergs are in sight (the proportion in tenths of sea covered being negligible) and there are large stretches of open water within a radius of about 5 miles.

- NOTES :—
- (i) If the ice consists partly of pack and partly of brash-ice, the size of floes should apply to the pack-ice unless the large majority of the ice is brash.
 - (ii) The ice edge may be a regular line with considerable tightening of the floes along the edge, or it may consist of a succession of ice streams or patches, or it may be frayed out into a number of points with perhaps off-flying isolated fragments. Any peculiarities of the edge should be reported.
 - (iii) If a harbour or port is frozen, the report should state when possible, whether movement of shipping is completely prohibited or might be possible with the help of an icebreaker.
 - (iv) A weather report should invariably accompany an ice report, H.M. SHIPS reporting in accordance with Article 9 in A.F.O. S.2 or Article 28 in S.1.

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JANUARY



AVERAGE ICE CONDITIONS DURING JANUARY

Pack-ice

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

Pack-ice which has drifted down the Labrador coast blocks the Strait of Belle Isle.

CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Pack-ice, drifting south, reaches the Great bank of Newfoundland, where it generally arrives during this month. It was reported in nine years out of the twenty-four under review (1920-1943) and in one year reached as far south as lat. 44° N. in long. $48^{\circ} 50'$ W., during the middle of the month.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE AND CABOT STRAIT

Scattered floes which drift out of Cabot strait and down the Nova Scotian coast as far as Cape Sable may extend eastward as far as long. 58° W. in this month. In one year it was reported in lat. $46^{\circ} 45'$ N. long. $56^{\circ} 20'$ W. which is outside the extreme limit shown on the chart.

Bergs

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

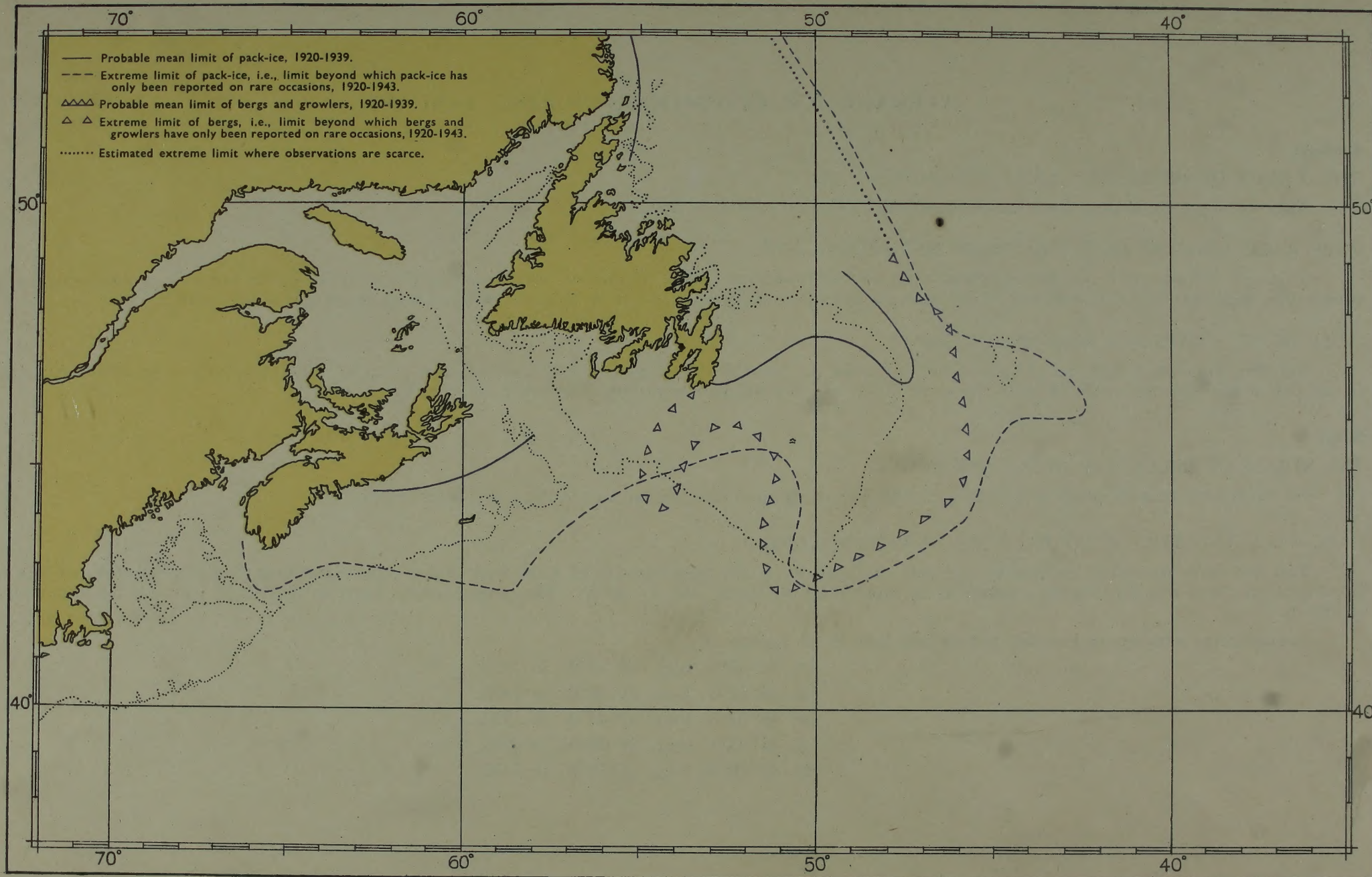
No bergs have been reported in the Strait of Belle Isle or its approaches in January in the years under review.

CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Very few bergs are sighted in January. In only two years have they been reported off Cape Race and in eight years along the north-east and east edge of the Great bank, in one of which a berg was reported as far south as lat. $43^{\circ} 35'$ N. long. $47^{\circ} 40'$ W. The extreme limit is based on those eight years and no mean limit could be shown.

Isolated bergs were reported outside this extreme limit in the vicinity of :—

lat. $50^{\circ} 45'$ N. long. $46^{\circ} 45'$ W. in 1929,
lat. $46^{\circ} 02'$ N. long. $41^{\circ} 40'$ W. in 1920,
lat. $46^{\circ} 02'$ N. long. $42^{\circ} 45'$ W. in 1920,
lat. $42^{\circ} 45'$ N. long. $51^{\circ} 20'$ W. in 1920,
lat. $45^{\circ} 10'$ N. long. $55^{\circ} 10'$ W. in 1920.



AVERAGE ICE CONDITIONS DURING FEBRUARY

Pack-ice

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

There is an increase in the pack-ice passing down the Labrador coast to the Strait of Belle Isle.

CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

It also increases in the area of the Great bank in this month, usually drifting farther east and south.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE AND CABOT STRAIT

There is a drift southwards from Cabot strait and south-westwards along the Nova Scotian coast. In 1922 it was reported in the exceptional position lat. $41^{\circ}42'N$. long. $58^{\circ}59'W$. which is outside the extreme limit shown on the chart.

Within this area between the mean and extreme limits shown on the chart, the ice reported consisted only of slight, scattered floes.

Bergs

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

Bergs may be met with in this area, although very few have been reported.

CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

There is only a slight increase in the number of bergs in February, those reaching Cape Race were reported in five years only, while bergs drifting down the east and south edge of the Great bank as far as lat. 44° were reported in a similar number of years.

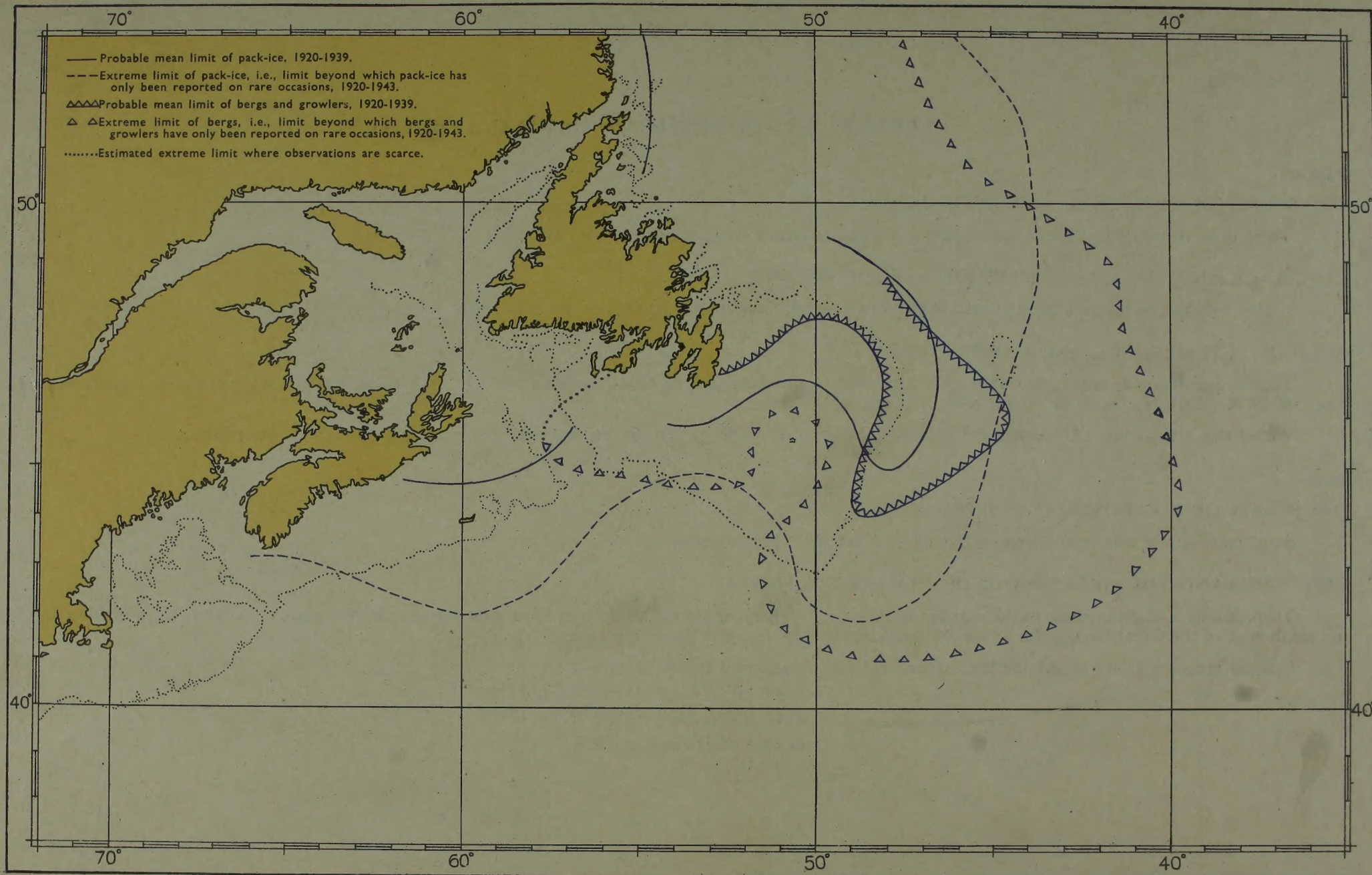
Isolated bergs or growlers, outside the extreme limit, were reported in the vicinity of:—

lat. $47^{\circ}30'N$. long. $44^{\circ}30'W$. in 1930,

lat. $46^{\circ}40'N$. long. $59^{\circ}50'W$. in 1938,

and east of Halifax in 1927.

MARCH



AVERAGE ICE CONDITIONS DURING MARCH

Pack-ice

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

Pack-ice still blocks the Strait of Belle Isle.

CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Pack-ice gradually extends over the whole region of the Great bank and may reach the Tail of the bank towards the end of the month. In extreme ice years the ice met with at the Tail of the bank may consist of heavy floes but generally they are of a light nature and quickly melt in the warmer water found there.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE AND CABOT STRAIT

Pack-ice conditions are similar to those in February.

In two years isolated patches were reported outside the extreme limit, in the vicinity of :—

lat. $41^{\circ} 30' N$. long. $40^{\circ} 00' W$. in 1922

and lat. $47^{\circ} 35' N$. long. $40^{\circ} 50' W$. in 1936.

Bergs

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

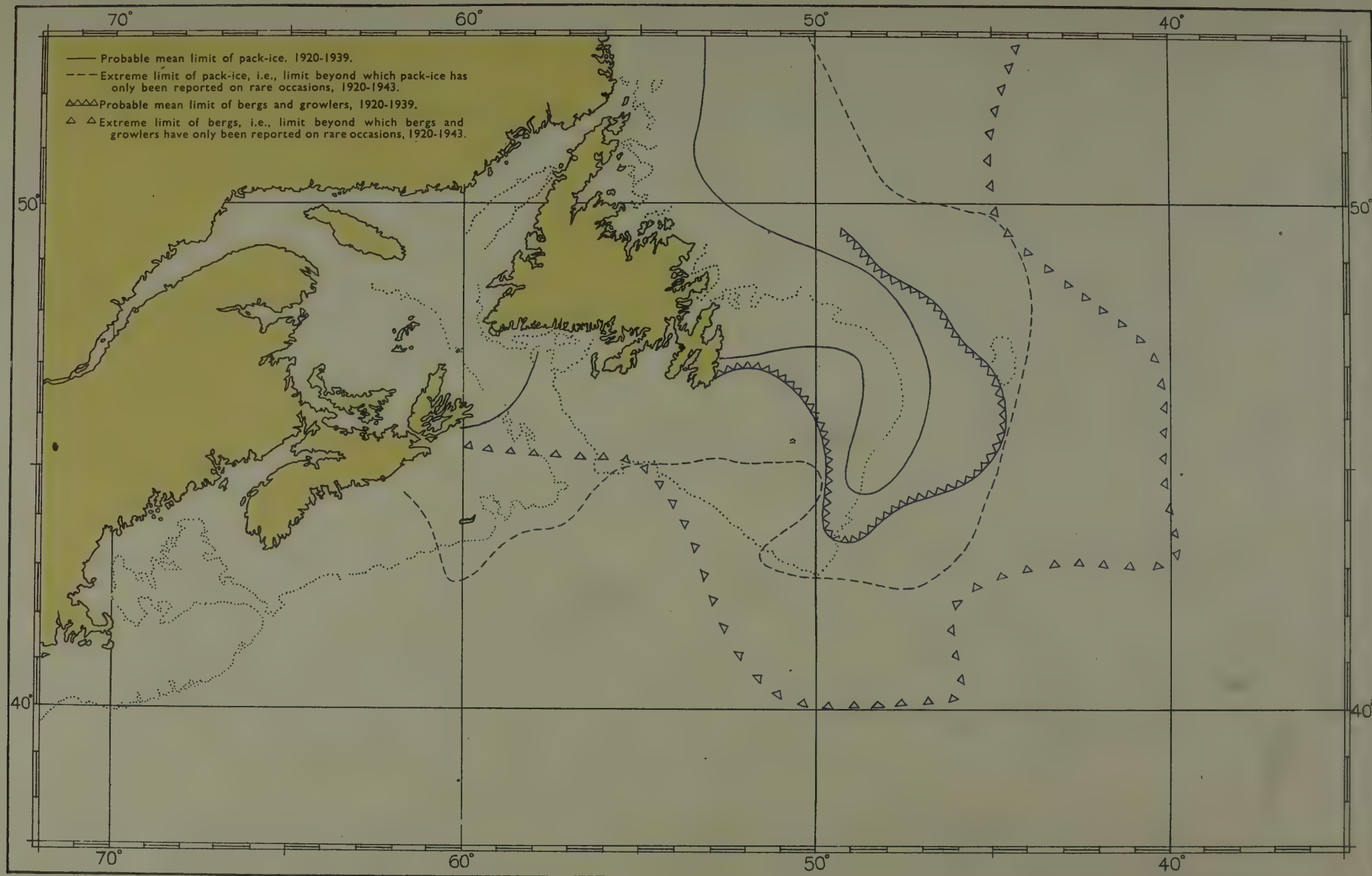
Icebergs drift southwards to the east of the Strait of Belle Isle.

CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

The number of bergs over the Great bank of Newfoundland increases in March, and the area covered extends much farther to the north-east, east and south of the Great bank and west of Cape Race.

Bergs reached the near neighbourhood of Cape Race in seven years and in two years bergs drifting down the east and south-east edge of the Great bank of Newfoundland reached as far as lat. $42^{\circ} N$.

APRIL



AVERAGE ICE CONDITIONS DURING APRIL

Pack-ice

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

Pack-ice still blocks the Strait of Belle Isle.

CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

With the approach of warmer weather the ice begins to melt and by the end of April, the boundary of the pack-ice has receded to the northwards, except for that drifting down the eastern edge of the Great bank of Newfoundland.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE AND CABOT STRAIT

At the break up of winter conditions, from the middle of April to the middle of May, there is a great rush of ice out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence through Cabot strait, causing a block between St. Paul island and Cape Ray ; this block, which sometimes lasts for three weeks and completely prevents the passage of ships, is known as "The Bridge." The Gulf of St. Lawrence is therefore not usually open to navigation by way of Cabot strait until the latter half of April.

Bergs

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

Bergs increase in number within this area.

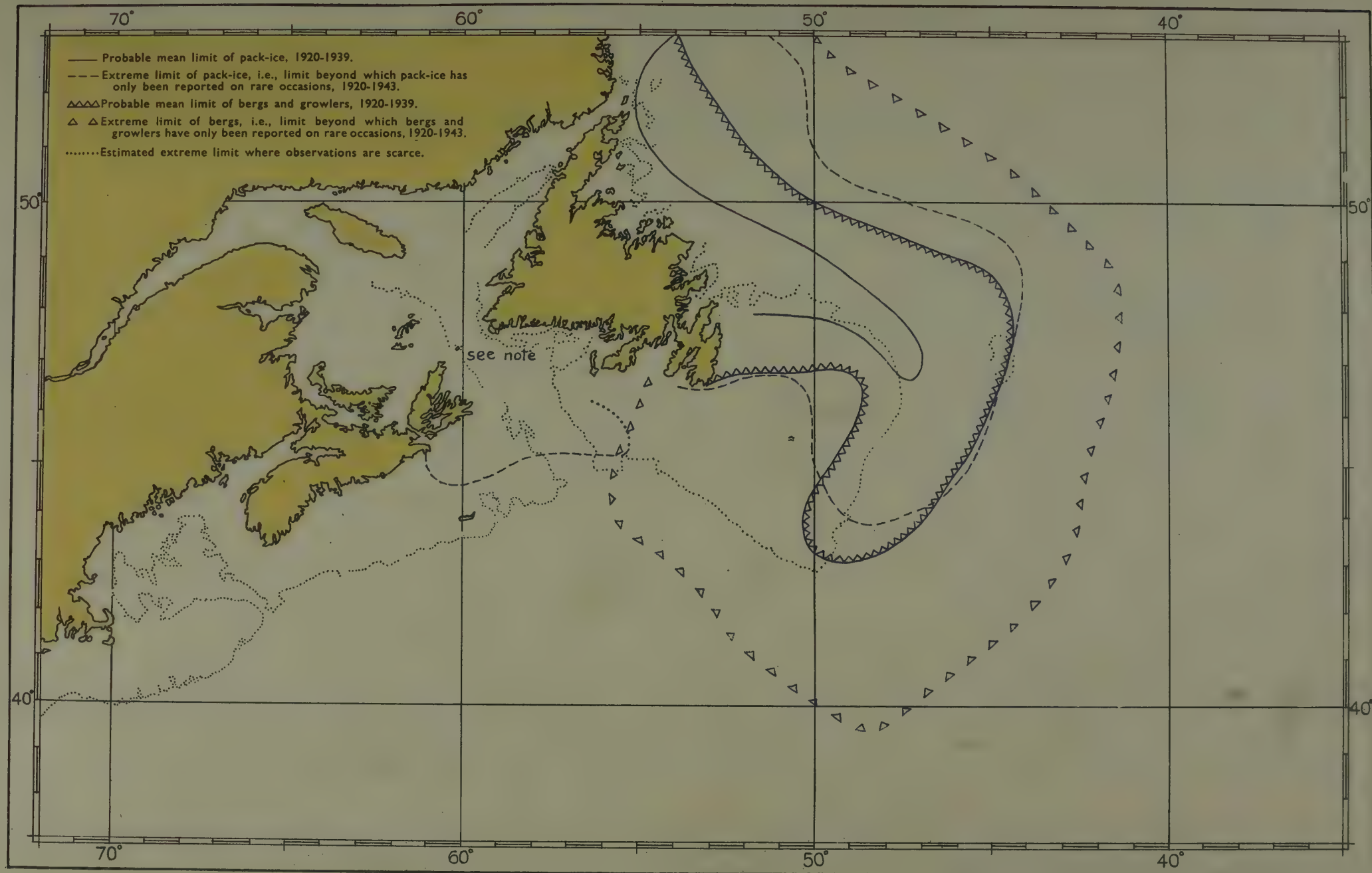
CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

The number of bergs over the Great bank of Newfoundland increases considerably in April, and the area covered is still increasing.

Bergs were reported in the near neighbourhood of Cape Race in 10 years, and in six years, bergs drifting down the east and south-east edge of the Great bank of Newfoundland passed south of lat. 42°N.

An isolated berg outside the extreme limit, was reported in 1943 in the vicinity of lat. 51° 50'N. long. 40° 05'W.

MAY



AVERAGE ICE CONDITIONS DURING MAY

Pack-ice

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

Pack-ice still blocks the Strait of Belle Isle, although the local coastal ice may disappear by the middle of May.

CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

The pack-ice continues to melt in May, and has receded from the Tail, although it may still be sighted north and north-east of the Great bank of Newfoundland. It was reported off Cape Race in two years only, 1922 and 1937, also outside the extreme limit in this area in lat. $45^{\circ} 30' \text{N}$. long. $52^{\circ} 20' \text{W}$. in 1931.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE AND CABOT STRAIT

No mean limit of pack-ice has been shown for this month between Newfoundland and Cape Breton island as no ice was reported in the strait in nine out of the twenty years, 1920–1939.

The disposition of the ice in the strait, although varying from season to season, is greatly dependent on the prevailing winds. In four years it was reported across Cabot strait, from Cape Breton island to southern Newfoundland ; in five years, off Cape Ray and not on the southern side of the strait, probably due to south-westerly winds ; but in two years it was reported on the southern side of the strait, i.e., off the north-east coast of Cape Breton island and not off southern Newfoundland. The strait often clears quickly with winds between the north-west and north-east ; but quantities of ice pass through for many days after navigation is open, particularly with northerly winds.

Isolated patches were reported outside the extreme limit in the vicinity of :—

lat. $40^{\circ} 20' \text{N}$. long. $47^{\circ} 24' \text{W}$. in 1921
and lat. $40^{\circ} 45' \text{N}$. long. 60°W . in 1922.

Bergs

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

Bergs continue to drift southwards to the east of the Strait of Belle Isle.

CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

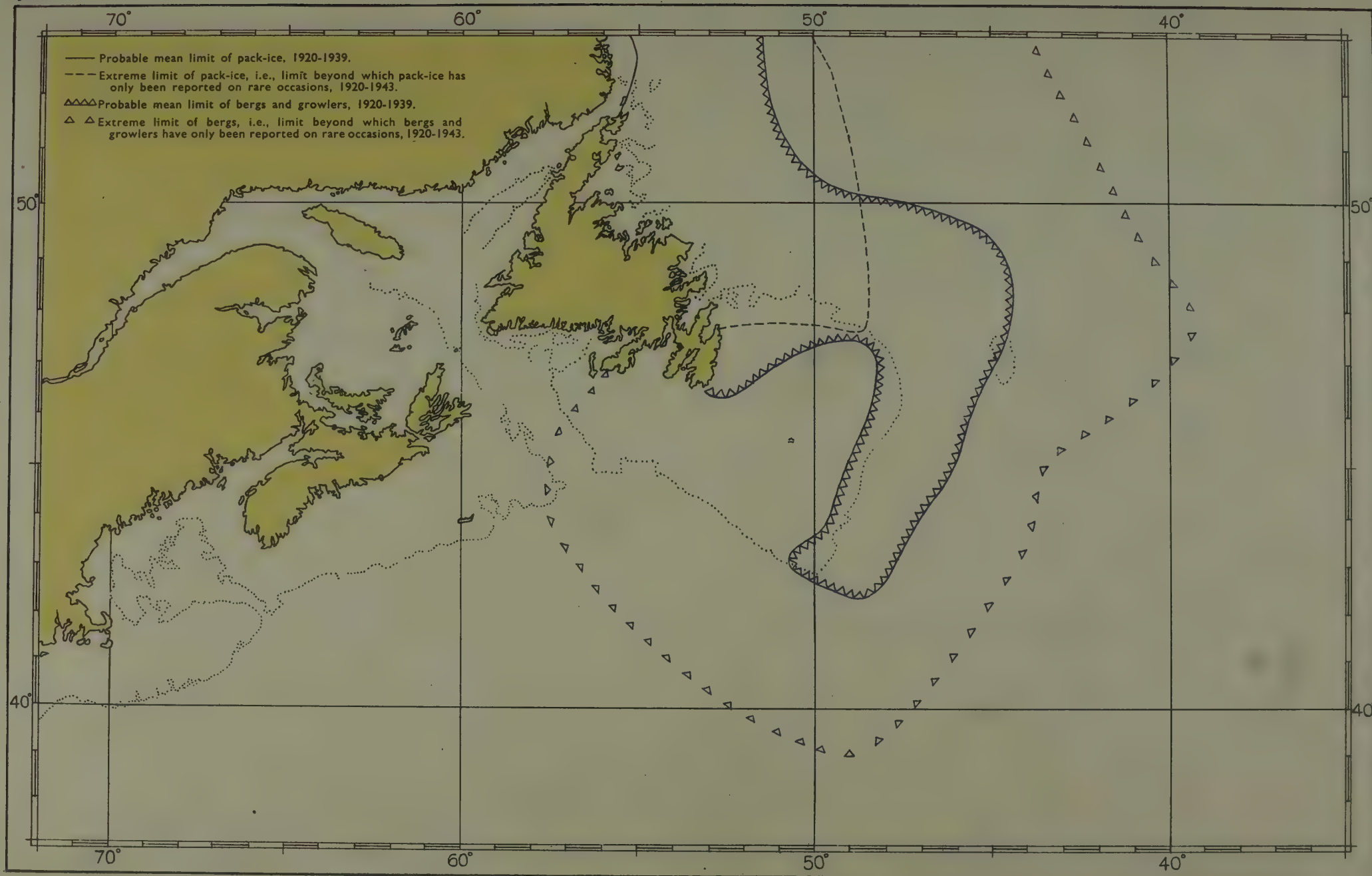
The number of bergs usually reaches a maximum in this month. They were reported off Cape Race in all but five years.

In twelve years bergs drifting down the east and south-east edge of the Great bank of Newfoundland were reported to the south of lat. 42°N .

Isolated bergs or growlers outside the extreme limit, were reported in the vicinity of :—

lat. $51^{\circ} 35' \text{N}$. long. $41^{\circ} 10' \text{W}$. in 1935,
lat. $46^{\circ} 50' \text{N}$. long. $40^{\circ} 20' \text{W}$. in 1929,
lat. $45^{\circ} 25' \text{N}$. long. $40^{\circ} 55' \text{W}$. in 1921,
lat. $41^{\circ} 20' \text{N}$. long. $43^{\circ} 00' \text{W}$. in 1921,
lat. $40^{\circ} 37' \text{N}$. long. $41^{\circ} 37' \text{W}$. in 1921,
lat. $41^{\circ} 25' \text{N}$. long. $55^{\circ} 10' \text{W}$. in 1920,
lat. $42^{\circ} 47' \text{N}$. long. $55^{\circ} 50' \text{W}$. in 1921,
lat. $40^{\circ} 15' \text{N}$. long. $59^{\circ} 00' \text{W}$. in 1921.

JUNE



AVERAGE ICE CONDITIONS DURING JUNE

Pack-ice

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

Pack-ice still reaches the Strait of Belle Isle, particularly with easterly winds. The strait however becomes sufficiently clear to permit navigation during this month.

CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

In this month pack-ice usually clears, but may be met with occasionally to the northward of the Great bank of Newfoundland. During the 24 years under review, in three years only did it reach as far south as lat. 48°N.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE AND CABOT STRAIT

In this month the strait and its approaches are free of pack-ice.

Isolated patches, outside the extreme limit shown on the chart, were reported in the vicinity of:—

lat. 49° 45'N. long. 45° 10'W. in 1921,

lat. 43° 55'N. long. 48° 30'W. in 1939,

lat. 47° 00'N. long. 57° 10'W. in 1920.

Bergs

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

Bergs are met with further eastwards in June and the number is usually at a maximum in this month and July.

CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Bergs decrease in number in the latter half of this month, but are reported over a slightly larger area than in May. They were reported off Cape Race in all but three years.

In 12 years, bergs drifting down the east and south-east edge of the Great bank of Newfoundland were reported to the south of lat. 42°N.

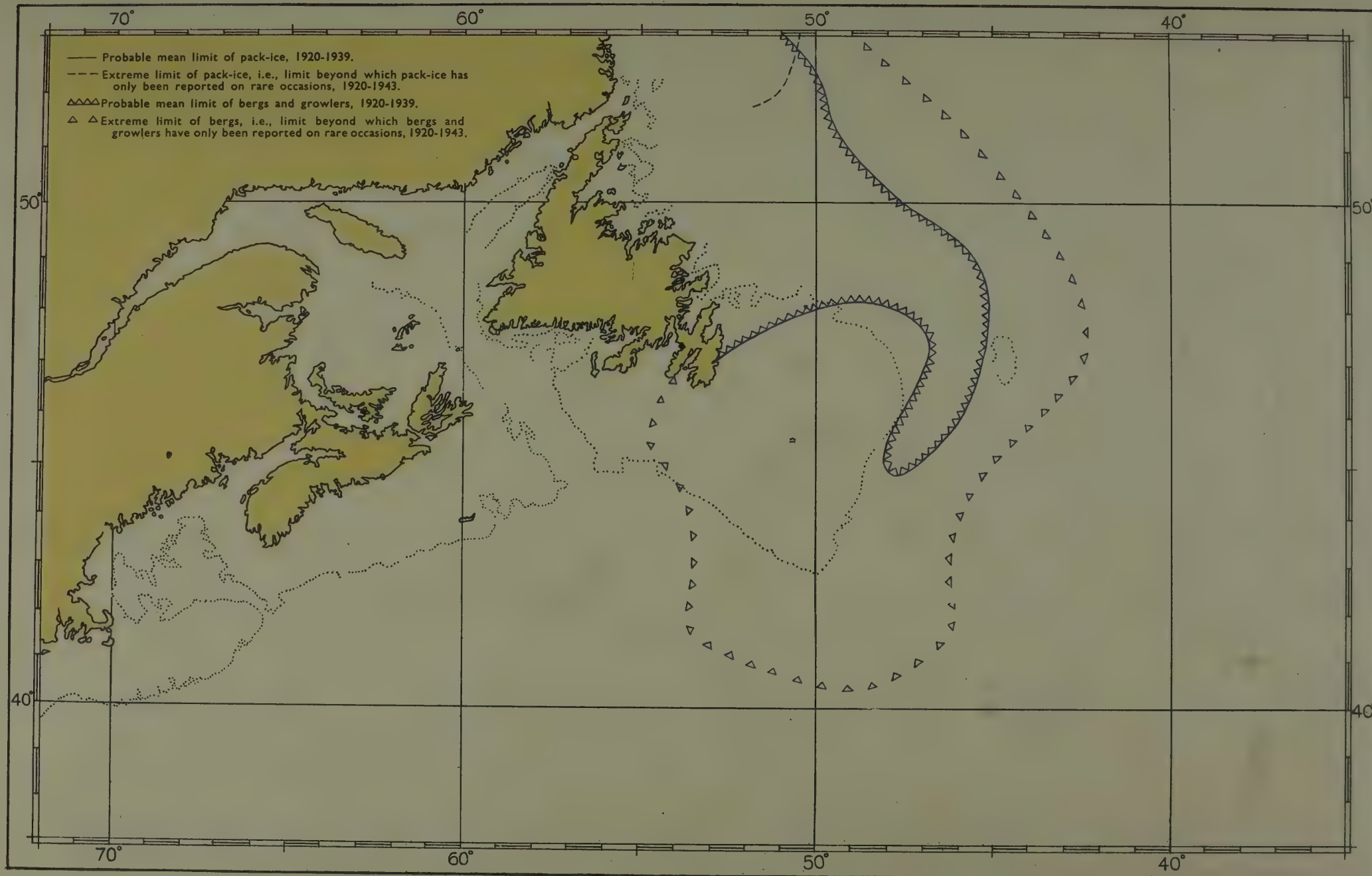
Isolated bergs or growlers, outside the extreme limit, were reported in the vicinity of:—

lat. 53° 00'N. long. 41° 52'W. in 1921,

lat. 49° 40'N. long. 39° 55'W. in 1921,

lat. 42° 35'N. long. 59° 05'W. in 1921.

JULY



AVERAGE ICE CONDITIONS DURING JULY

Pack-ice

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

In the vicinity of the Strait of Belle Isle during the 24 years 1920–1943, pack-ice was only reported in five years ; no mean limit can therefore be shown.

CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

This region is free of pack-ice.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE AND CABOT STRAIT

This region is free of pack-ice.

Bergs

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

Bergs still drift southwards to the east of Belle Isle. The number of bergs is usually at a maximum in June and July.

CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Fewer bergs are encountered in this month, and the area covered, although still large, has decreased since June. They were reported off Cape Race in all but seven years.

Bergs drifting down the east and south-east edge of the Great bank of Newfoundland, had passed south of lat. 42° N. in seven of the years under review.

Isolated bergs or growlers outside the extreme limit were reported in the vicinity of :—

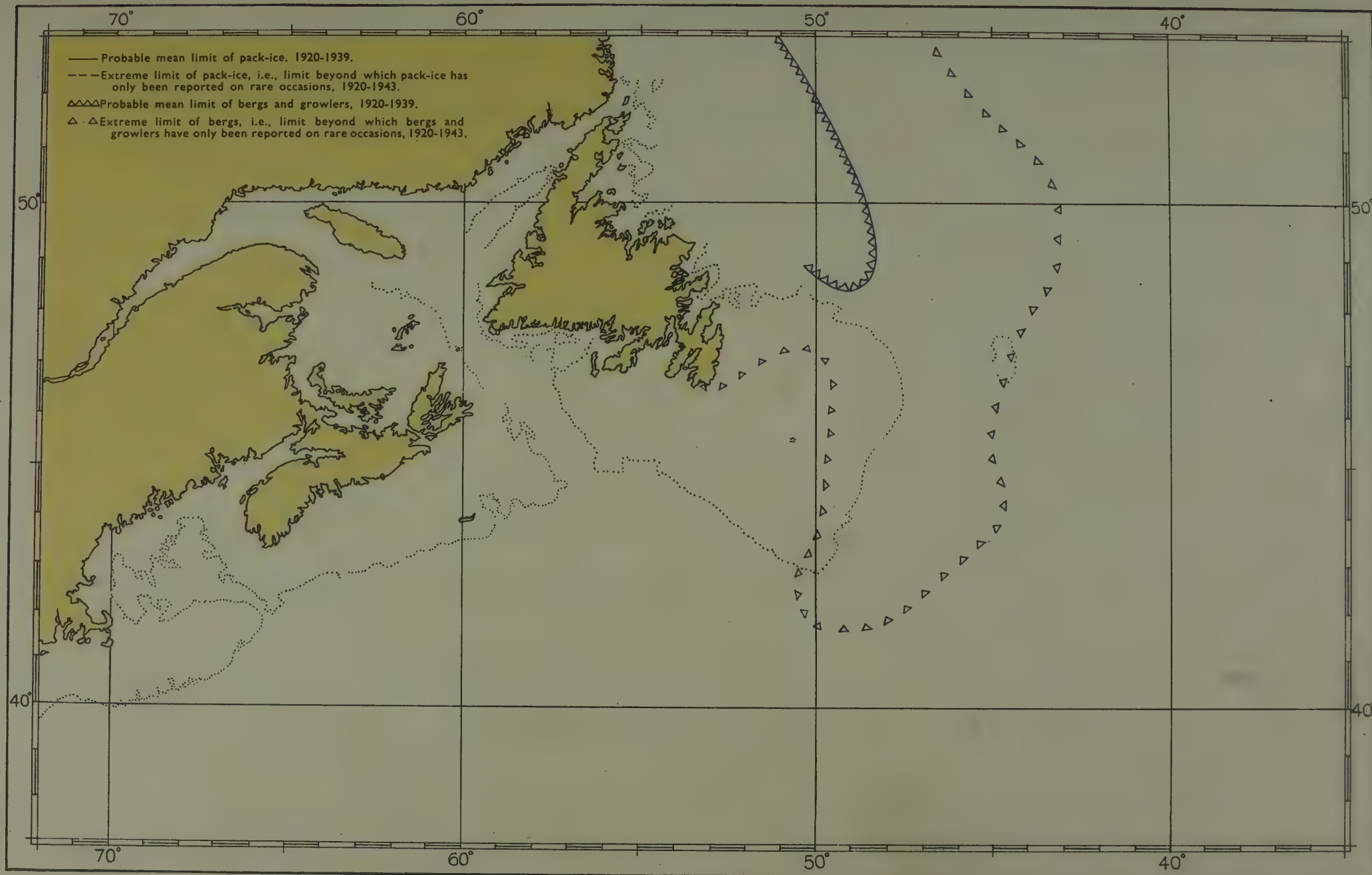
lat. $51^{\circ} 30'N$. long. $43^{\circ} 30'W$. in 1921 and 1922,

lat. $49^{\circ} 30'N$. long. $41^{\circ} 15'W$. in 1922,

lat. $53^{\circ}N$. long. $48^{\circ}W$. in 1922,

lat. $44^{\circ} 35'N$. long. $57^{\circ} 15'W$. in 1921.

AUGUST



AVERAGE ICE CONDITIONS DURING AUGUST

Pack-ice

The area is free of pack-ice.

Bergs

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

The number of bergs usually decreases in this month.

CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Bergs have greatly decreased in number ; a few have been reported south of the northern slopes of the Great bank of Newfoundland and they were reported off Cape Race in three years only.

Those drifting down the east and south-east edge of the Great bank, had been reported south of lat. 43°N . in three years.

Isolated bergs or growlers, outside the extreme limit, were reported in the vicinity of :—

lat. 51°N . long. $41^{\circ} 25'\text{W}$. in 1922,

lat. $44^{\circ} 50'\text{N}$. long. 40°W . in 1921,

lat. $44^{\circ} 20'\text{N}$. long. $52^{\circ} 15'\text{W}$. in 1922.



AVERAGE ICE CONDITIONS DURING SEPTEMBER

Pack-ice

The area is free of pack-ice.

Bergs

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

The number of bergs decreases greatly in this month, and they are not found so far to the east.

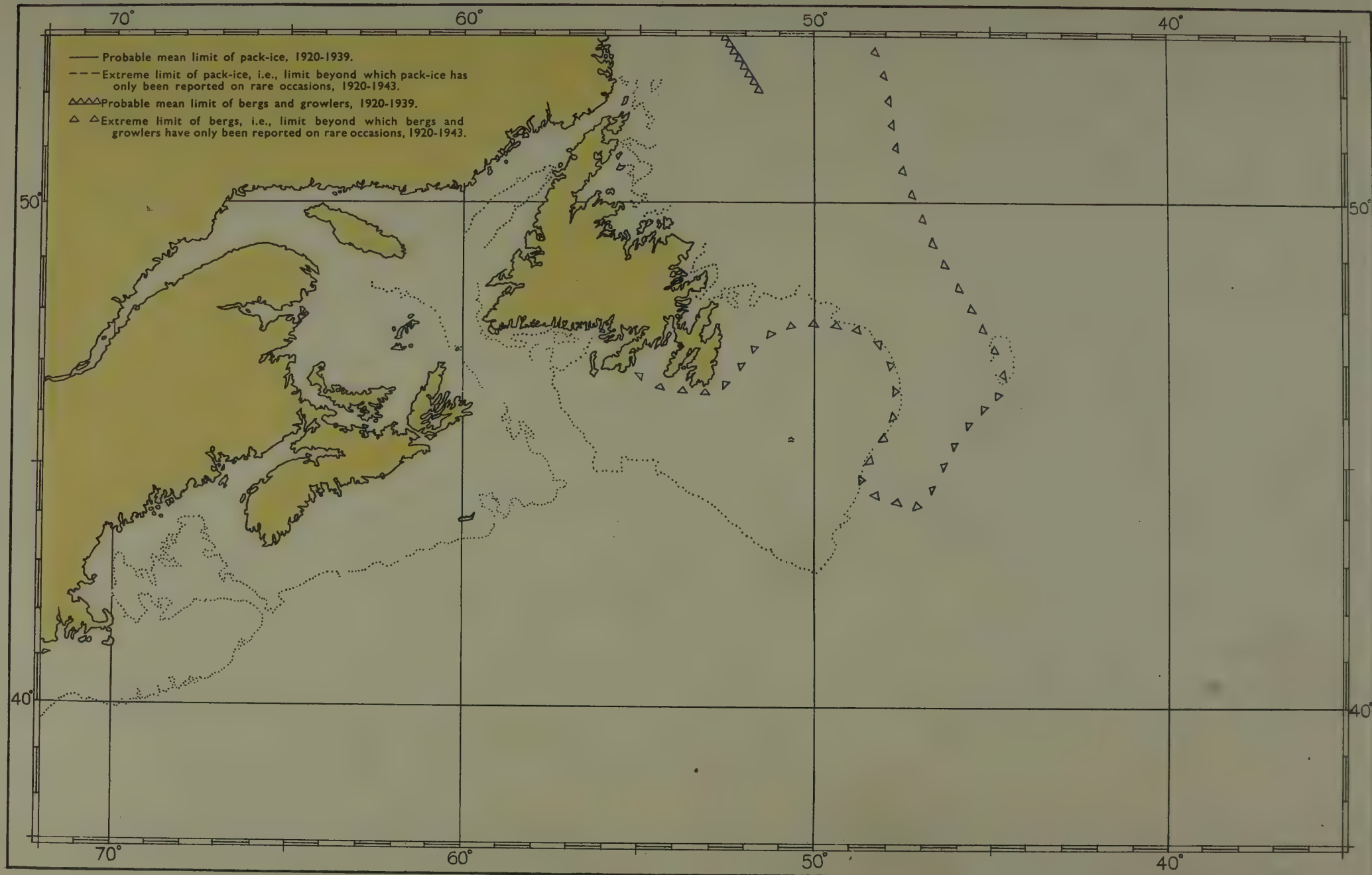
CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Bergs do not reach the vicinity of Cape Race in September and few drift down the north-east and east edge of the Great bank of Newfoundland. Reports were only received in six years ; no mean limit can therefore be shown. In three years only bergs drifting down the south-east edge of the Great bank reached south of lat. 45° N.

Isolated bergs or growlers, outside the extreme limit, were reported in the vicinity of :—

lat. $44^{\circ} 10' \text{N.}$ long. 45°W. in 1920 and 1929

and lat. $42^{\circ} 58' \text{N.}$ long. 55°W. in 1923.



AVERAGE ICE CONDITIONS DURING OCTOBER

Pack-ice

The area is free of pack-ice.

Bergs

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

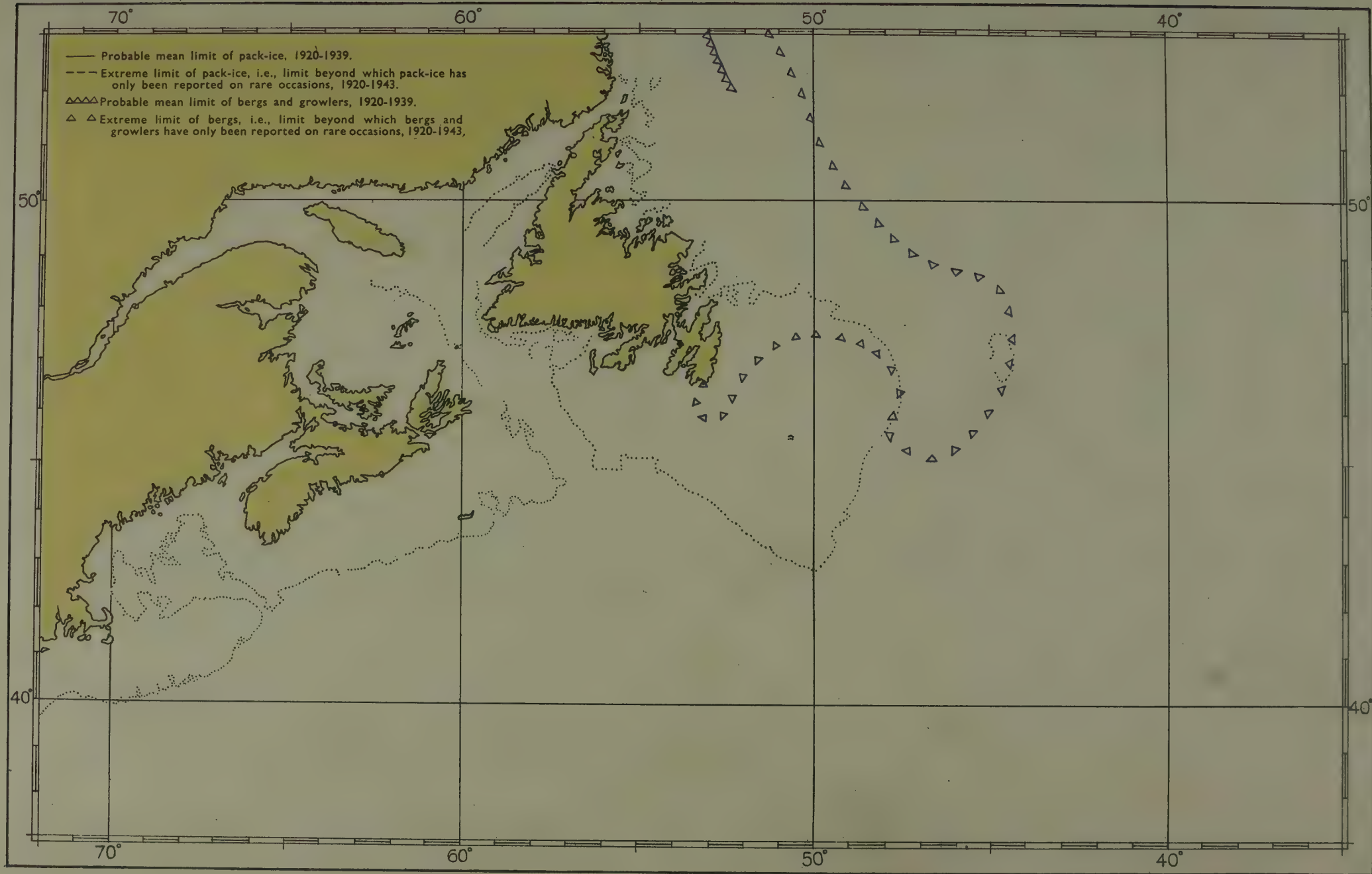
Bergs decrease in number, and are not found so far to the east.

CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Bergs were again reported off Cape Race in three years. In 1920 a berg rounded Cape Race as far as long. 55°W .

Few bergs drift down the north-east and east edge of the Great bank of Newfoundland in October, reports being received in six years only ; no mean limit can therefore be shown. In two of these years bergs drifted south of lat. 45°N . down the south-east edge of the Great bank but did not reach the Tail.

Isolated bergs, outside the extreme limit, were reported in the vicinity of lat. 44°N . long. $52^{\circ}30'\text{W}$. in 1920 and 1923.



AVERAGE ICE CONDITIONS DURING NOVEMBER

Pack-ice

The area is free of pack-ice.

Bergs

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

Ice conditions are similar to those of October, although the limit of bergs is still receding to the west.

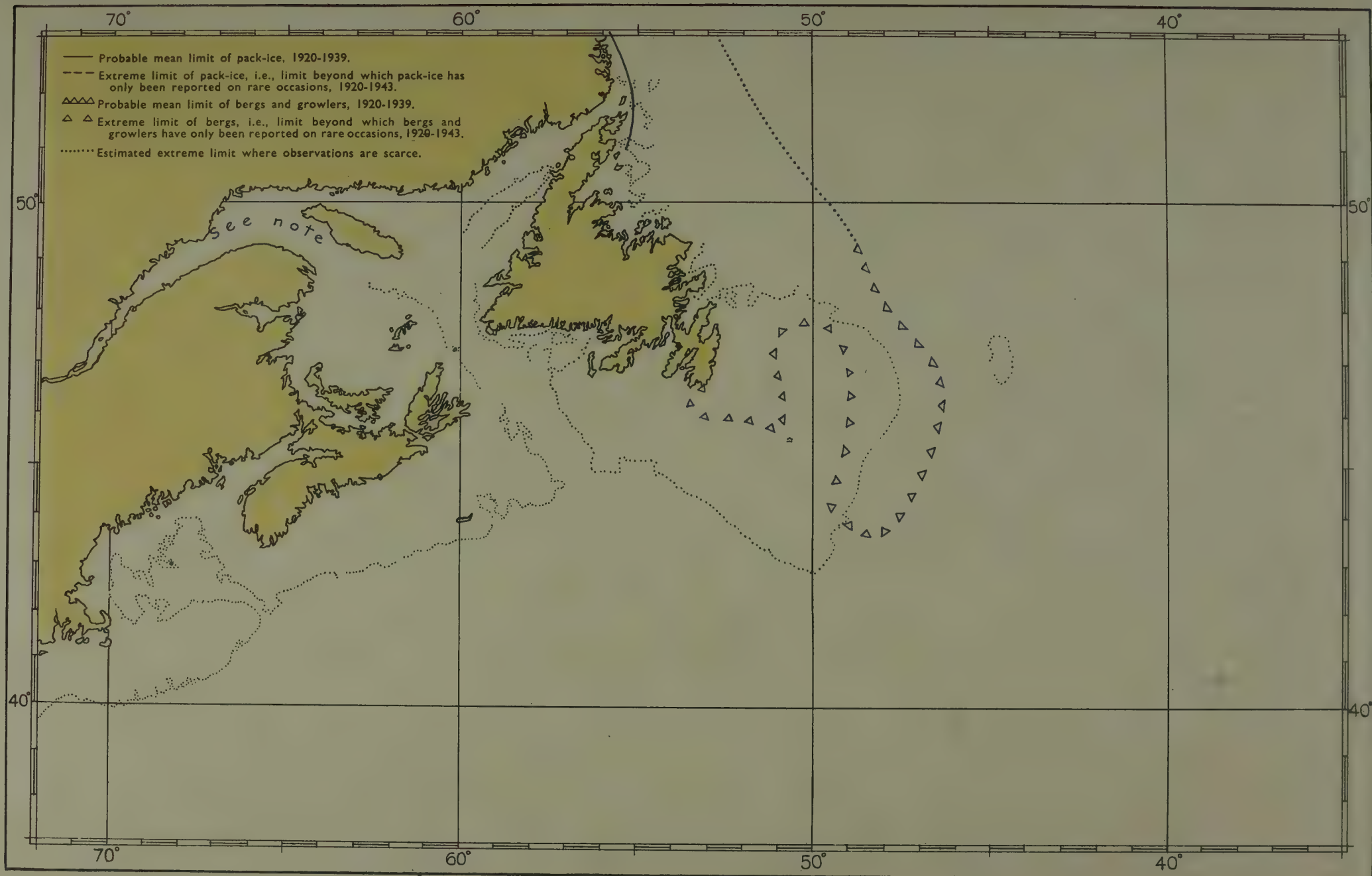
CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Cape Race was reached by bergs in four years.

Few bergs drift down the north-east edge of the Great bank of Newfoundland in November, reports being received in five years only ; no mean limit can therefore be shown. Bergs drifting down the east edge of the Great bank of Newfoundland were reported south of lat. 47° N. in only one year, 1922, when they reached lat. 45° N. between long. 46° W. and 47° W. in the middle of the month.

Isolated bergs outside the extreme limit, were reported in the vicinity of :—

lat. $45^{\circ} 40'$ N. long. $49^{\circ} 45'$ W. in 1922
and lat. $42^{\circ} 45'$ N. long. $51^{\circ} 05'$ W. in 1922.



AVERAGE ICE CONDITIONS DURING DECEMBER

Pack-ice

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

New ice forms in the Strait of Belle Isle, which is generally unnavigable after the first week in December.

CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Pack-ice has not yet reached the Great bank of Newfoundland.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE AND CABOT STRAIT

Navigation within the Gulf of St. Lawrence is suspended, usually from the beginning of December to the end of April.

Bergs

THE STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE AND APPROACHES

Icebergs may occasionally appear in the Strait of Belle Isle.

CAPE RACE AND THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

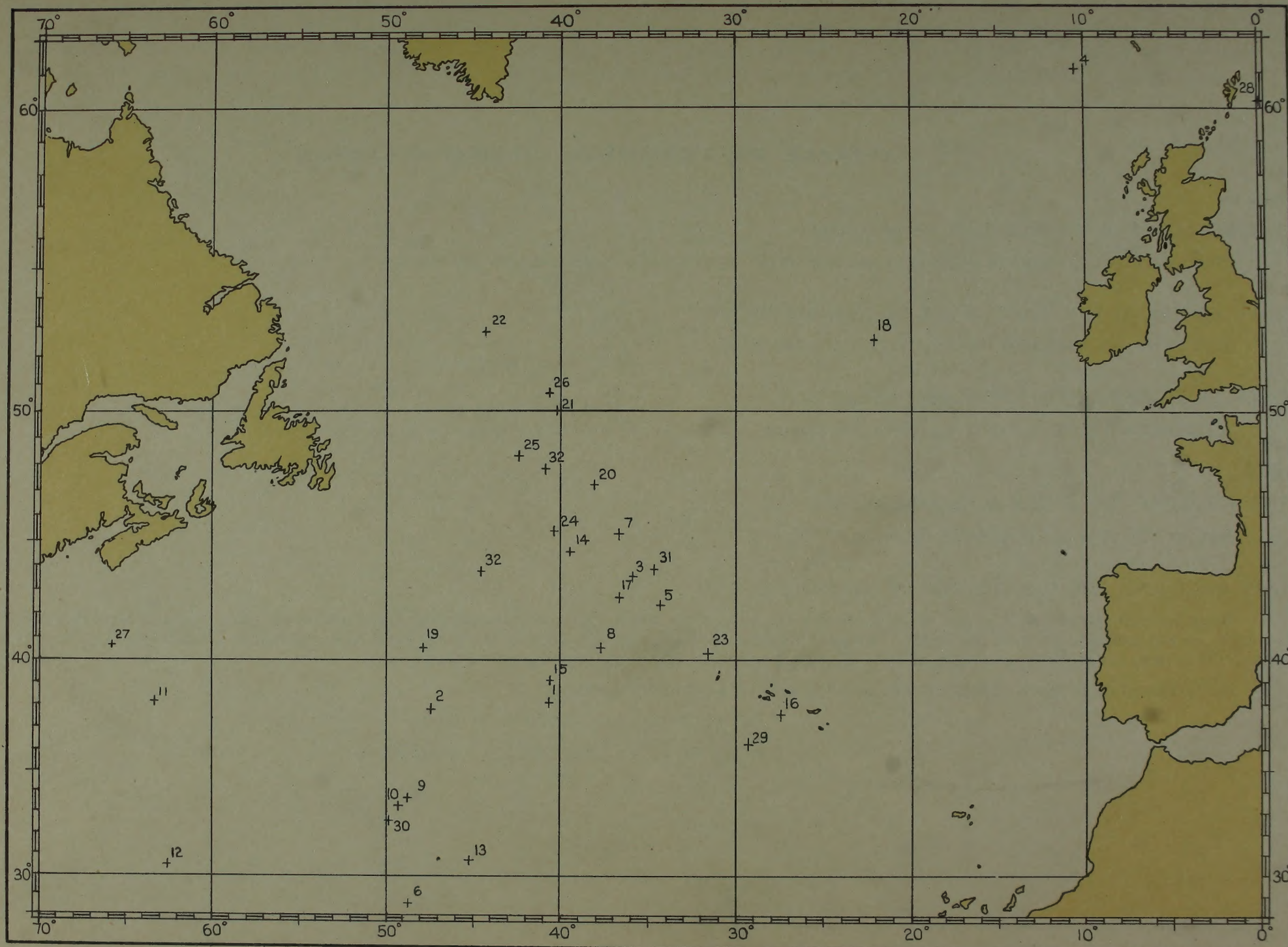
Bergs reached the vicinity of Cape Race in three years, in one of which, 1920, they rounded the Cape and in the same year only were they reported south of lat. 46° N. on the east edge of the Great bank. No mean limit can be shown on the chart as few bergs have been reported in December and these only in six of the years under review, and, with the exception of 1920, all were observed off the north-east edge of the Great bank.

Isolated bergs or growlers outside the extreme limit, were reported in the vicinity of :—

lat. $50^{\circ} 20'N$. long. $47^{\circ} 40'W$. in 1935

and lat. $46^{\circ} 22'N$. long. $44^{\circ} 25'W$. in 1922.

EXCEPTIONAL POSITIONS OF ICE



EXCEPTIONAL POSITIONS OF ICE REPORTED SINCE 1920

No.	Date	Source of Report	Position of Ice		Remarks	No.	Date	Source of Report	Position of Ice		Remarks
			Latitude N.	Longitude W.					Latitude N.	Longitude W.	
1	21.3.1920	U.S. Hyd. Bulletin	38° 02'	40° 38'	3 ft. high, 30 ft. long.	17	10.7.1926	S.S. Chelatos	42° 42'	36° 45'	Two pieces of ice.
2	21.3.1921	S.S. Hollandia	37° 50'	47° 23'	Berg.	18	16.7.1933	S.S. Rein	52° 32'	22° 00'	Small piece of ice about 25 ft. long, 12 ft. wide.
3	4.4.1921	S.S. Hollandia	43° 35'	35° 57'	Large berg.	19	29.8.1920	U.S. Hyd. Bulletin	40° 30'	47° 52'	Berg.
4	16.4.1926	Trawler Orizaba	61° 03'	10° 30'	Floating ice about 40 ft. long and 3 ft. high.	20	6.9.1920	U.S. Hyd. Bulletin	47° 10'	38° 04'	Bergs.
5	7.4.1930	S.S. La Crescenta	42° 24'	34° 22'	Small berg about 20 ft. in diameter.	21	2.9.1922	S.S. Hallgjerd	50° 00'	40° 05'	Berg.
6	27.4.1935	S.S. Cochrane	28° 44'	48° 42'	Small berg	22	15.9.1922	S.S. Empress of Britain	52° 52'	44° 12'	Large berg.
7	15.5.1920	U.S. Hyd. Bulletin	45° 11'	36° 42'	Berg.	23	3.9.1923	S.S. Djambi	40° 10'	31° 36'	Piece of ice about 30 ft. long, 1½ ft. out of water.
8	27.5.1930	S.S. Valperga	40° 37'	37° 50'	Iceberg about 16 ft. high with growlers.	24	19.10.1920	U.S. Hyd. Bulletin	45° 23'	40° 08'	Two bergs.
9	15.5.1935	M.V. Lochmonar	33° 43½'	48° 47'	Growler, 90 ft. by 25 ft. by 3 ft.	25	17.10.1921	S.S. Mount Vernon	48° 23'	42° 19'	Berg about 70 ft. high 400 ft. long.
10	30.6.1921	U.S. Navy Dept.	33° 20'	49° 16'	Berg 10 ft. high.	26	6.10.1922	S.S. Christian Krogh	50° 43'	40° 42'	Berg 60 ft. high.
11	16.6.1924	S.S. West Irmo	38° 03'	63° 20'	Growler.	27	7.10.1923	S.S. Eastern Dawn	40° 46'	65° 54'	Large growler about 100 ft. square.
12	25.6.1926	S.S. Baxtergate	30° 20'	62° 32'	Large piece about 30 ft. long and 15 ft. wide showing about 3 ft. above water.	28	23.10.1927	Trawler Grecian Empire	30 miles E.S.E. of the Outer Skerries, Shetland Islands.		Piece of ice 100 ft. long, 6 ft. above water.
13	2.6.1934	M.V. Beaulieu	30° 50'	45° 06'	Small berg, 20 ft. by 8 ft. by 3 ft. above water.	29	4.10.1934	S.S. Imperial Valley	36° 16'	29° 26'	Growler, approx. 15 ft. by 3 ft.
14	18.7.1921	U.S. Hyd. Bulletin	44° 30'	39° 26'	Small berg about 15 ft. square.	30	8.11.1936	S.S. Defyros	32° 44'	49° 58'	Piece of ice about 60 ft. long, 5 ft. above water.
15	21.7.1921	U.S. Hyd. Bulletin	39° 09'	40° 39'	Berg.	31	16.12.1920	S.S. Oriana	43° 53'	44° 39'	Berg.
16	31.7.1921	U.S. Hyd. Bulletin	37° 37'	27° 29'	Berg.	32	16.12.1927	S.S. Ascania	47° 52'	40° 50'	Four large bergs.
									(approximate)		

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